

The Newberry Herald and News.

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THE SOLONS IN SESSION.

THE WORK OF THE LAW-MAKERS OF THE STATE ASSEMBLED IN COLUMBIA.

A Condensed Report of the Proceedings Taken From the Daily Papers From Day to Day as the Work Proceeds.

Monday Night Session.

IN THE SENATE.
Columbia, Feb. 3.—The senate did not hold a morning session today, but resumed its work last night. There was an unusually large attendance for a Monday night following an adjournment from Saturday. The senate got down to plain everyday calendar work, and had a lively debate over the anti roving chicken measure, finally passing it, after domesticating the various fowls enumerated in the house bill. The senate also passed the bill to require vestibules to be used on street cars.

Mr. Herndon's bill to require the public printing of counties to be let to the lowest bidder was passed to a third reading without opposition. Mr. Kibler's bill to make turkeys, geese, ducks and guineas subject to the stock law was reported favorably with a committee amendment striking out the names of particular birds and placing them all under the general designation of "domestic fowls," which would also include chickens. Senator Coughman moved to strike out the enacting words and demanded the ayes and noes, the result being the adoption of the bill by a vote of 14 to 11.

The senate then adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

The house today held two sessions, one beginning at noon and the other at 8 in the evening. At each session a great deal of routine work was accomplished, and there was a good attendance, notwithstanding it was a weekday.

Mr. Bacot offered a concurrent resolution that a committee of one senator and two representatives be appointed to make arrangements for the excursion to the Charleston exposition. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Kibler offered a resolution that the house hold night sessions every night until the close of the session. Opposition was made that important committee meetings have been set for nights this week, and the resolution was voted down.

THIRD READING.

There were 26 third reading bills on the calendar. They were as a rule local matters which had been acted on Saturday.

The "jury bill" to create a new and general law by which jurors shall be drawn, was a senate bill. It passed third reading, but having been amended in the house it is not ready for ratification as an act until the senate acts upon the amendments made in the house. There was no objection raised and no amendments proposed when the bill was read in the house a third time.

NIGHT SESSION.

At 8 p. m., the house resumed consideration of Mr. Brown's bill to allow farm products to be marketed in any town in this State without license. A flood of proposed amendments poured on the speaker's desk but were religiously voted down, except one offered by Mr. Morgan to limit such sales to products in the hands of the producer himself.

This bill will work a hard-bip on the butchers of cities like Columbia where the local dealers pay heavy rent and taxes and a license of \$5.00 additional.

The bill was consistently opposed by the Richland delegation but the majority of the members of the house favored it.

The house then took up Mr. Efrid's bill to amend the act allowing penitentiary convicts to be hired to counties to work the roads. Mr. Efrid proposed to except convicts under sentence for rape, arson, murder or manslaughter.

Mr. Kinard moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. This was carried and the bill was killed.

THE PISTOL EVIL.

Mr. Cooper's bill to amend the anti-pistol law passed at the last session was next taken up. This law, though passed last year, does not become effective until July of this year. Mr. Cooper's bill this year seeks to correct the phraseology of the act. Mr. Rucker offered a bill to repeal the law.

Mr. Cooper stated that his bill had passed second reading by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. McGowan stated that if the Cooper law should be repealed, that there would not be any law on the statute books prohibiting the carrying of pistols.

Mr. Rucker opposed the bill. The Cooper law does not yet repeal any existing law because it does not become operative until the 1st of July. Furthermore the old common law prohibits men from going armed to the terror of the people. This is legislation run riot.

He argued furthermore that the act of 1901 is unconstitutional.

Mr. Bacot stated that the judiciary committee had unanimously reported Mr. Cooper's bill favorably and Mr. Rucker's bill unfavorably. The committee thinks Mr. Cooper's law complies with the constitution and the hardware dealers have had 18 months to get rid of their stock.

Mr. Sinkler warmly advocated Mr. Cooper's bill. When the legislature passed the dispensary law it did not provide that the State should buy up the liquor in stock. He thought the hardware dealers had received due consideration in this matter.

Mr. Rucker's proposed amendment was lost by a vote of 59 to 30.

Mr. Cooper's bill perfecting the act which had passed last session was then given its second reading. It forbids the carrying of a pistol less than 20 inches in length and three pounds in weight.

Mr. W. J. Johnson offered an amendment that it be unlawful for a person to carry a tooth pick, knife or firecracker unless more than 20 inches in length and non explosive. The amendment was lost in a storm of ayes and nays.

The house gave a second reading to Mr. W. J. Johnson's bill to "require railroads and railroad companies to accept as full payment for freight the rate provided by the bill of lading, and the pro rata of freight on the amount or quantity of goods delivered."

Among the new bills was one by Mr. Henry B. Richardson to provide for a board of pardons. Mr. Richardson stated subsequently, in reply to an inquiry, that he introduced the bill on his own responsibility and had not consulted the State officers.

Friday's Session.

IN THE SENATE.

Feb. 4.—Morning Session: The senate held two sessions today, morning and night, and the proceedings of both sessions were full of interest.

The jury law passed its final reading, the senate agreeing to the house amendments, and the bill will probably be ratified and signed by the governor to-morrow. The bill to allow women to pay taxes to vote for presidential electors was killed. The bill to bring domestic fowls under the provisions of the general stock law passed its third reading, after a hard fight.

At the morning session there was a rather sensational encounter between Lieut. Gov. Tillman and Senator Graydon, growing out of the former's ruling the senator out of order on a parliamentary question. Senator Graydon appealed to the senate from the president's ruling, but afterwards withdrew the appeal at the request of Senator Barnwell, who frankly said he was only striving to prevent an unpleasant scene in the senate chamber.

At the night session Senator Ilderton injected some spice into the proceedings by charging in a speech that the clerk of the supreme court had been on the floor of the senate lobbying against a bill which the senator was trying to have passed.

NO FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Senator Sheppard for the committee on privileges and elections, presented an unfavorable report on Senator Aldrich's bill to allow women who pay taxes to vote for president

electors. On immediate consideration the report was adopted and the bill was rejected.

THE NEW JURY LAW.

The bill providing for the new jury law was the first matter taken up. The bill passed the senate a week ago and was amended several times by the house. The bill, with the amendments, was read in full in the senate. The senate concurred in the house amendments, and the bill was ordered enrolled for ratification.

NO CHEAP JOHN PRINTING.

Senator Brice moved to recommit Senator Herndon's bill to require the public printing in each county to be let to the lowest bidder.

Senator Graydon stated that in Abbeville county both papers publish all the advertisements and each gets half the legal rates. He thought the bill should be killed.

Senator Herndon defended his bill. He said that in Oconee one paper has been grabbing all the public printing and the other had been shut out. He wanted to give all a little of the pap.

Senator Ragsdale said the bill should pass. The present legal rates may be low enough, but all printers do not observe the law. You won't get the same prices on the same advertising from two offices. None of us want to offend the newspaper men, but the man who is willing to do the printing for the least money should have the job.

Senator Sharp said the bill ought not to pass. In his county there are four or five newspapers, but only one of general circulation at the court house. If the bill passes some of the little 8x10 newspapers, which have no circulation and are run at no expense, could get the advertising and the responsible newspaper would be shut out. He thought this the best bill to kill that has come up at this session.

Senator Rayson then moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

This was done by an overwhelming vote and the bill was killed.

FREE SCHOOL BOOKS.

Mr. Lomax's bill to provide free school books for certain school districts was then taken up for its third reading.

Senator Brice moved to strike out the enacting words.

The vote to indefinitely postpone further consideration of the bill was lost by a vote of 15 to 16, and the question then was, shall the bill be passed and sent to the house for concurrence to the senate amendments. Several senators came into the chamber in the meantime and on this question the vote was 18 to 16, and the bill was passed.

DOMESTIC FOWLS.

When Mr. Kibler's bill to make domestic fowls subject to the provisions of the general stock law was reached Senator Henderson moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

The motion was lost and the bill then passed.

Then an amendment to make the bill apply only to turkeys, offered by Senator Mayfield, was killed.

Senator Hydrick then offered an amendment that the law should be enforced only against persons who allow fowls to trespass upon the cultivated lands of another, after having received written notice not to do so. This was agreed to.

Then Senator Mayfield offered an amendment that the law should not go into effect until January 1, 1903. The motion to lay the amendment on the table was lost.

Senator Hydrick wanted to amend by making the date July 1, 1902. This motion was laid on the table by a vote of 18 to 16.

Senator Mayfield then offered an amendment to make the maximum penalty \$1 for each trespass instead of \$5 for each trespass. This was laid on the table by a vote of 17 to 15.

The ayes and noes were called for on each vote, and a great deal of time was consumed.

Finally all the proposed amendments were voted on and then came the question, shall the bill pass and be sent to the house with amendments?

Senator Mayfield called for the ayes and noes. The vote was 17 to 16, and the bill was then passed. The senate then took recess until 8 o'clock.

Night Session.

February 4.—At the night session the bill regulating the salaries of county officers was taken up and tinkered with for a while. A lot of amendments were made, but as the bill has yet to run the gauntlet of the house, no attempt will be made to print the provisions of the bill until it finally gets through both houses.

Senator Aldrich offered an amendment by which the salaries of the treasurers could be made different from the auditors. The amendment was lost, and the salaries of the two officers will be the same in each county.

At 10 o'clock the senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

February 4.—By a vote of 57 to 55 the house today refused to strike out the enacting words of the child labor bill. This does not necessarily mean the success of the measure, but it was a very great victory for the advocates of the bill. The house adjourned without taking further action on it.

There were exciting scenes on the floor of the house today and a number of members arose to "a question of personal privilege" which means that a member feels that he has been misinterpreted, purposely misquoted, or something of that kind.

The feature of the day was the speech of Col. G. W. Croft, of Aiken, who favored the bill. Aside from being a lawyer trained at debate, Mr. Croft has a remarkable command of language and his speech was a fine effort. There were some splendid speeches made in opposition. Mr. Banks, of Newberry, made the shortest but one of the best and most logical speeches of the day. Mr. Rucker bettered any other effort he has yet made. Mr. Prince spoke with his accustomed vim and directness.

In behalf of the bill there were several champions who held the floor well. Mr. Webb, of Aiken, who has worked as an operative in a cotton mill, opened the debate. Mr. John McMaster made a very forcible speech as did Mr. F. H. McMaster. Mr. Logan, of Charleston, awoke the tiger in the otherwise amiable disposition of Col. R. B. A. Robinson. The fighting of the day was rather of the broadsword variety than of the rapier.

When Mr. Efrid's joint resolution proposing amendments to the constitution came up for third reading, Mr. Efrid at first managed to have consideration postponed. It required 83 votes in its favor and there were barely 90 member present. Subsequently, after some urging, Mr. Efrid brought up the resolution and the vote on it stood 79 to 17. Mr. Efrid wanted to postpone consideration before the vote was announced, but Mr. Moses raised a point of order and the vote was announced. The house declined to pass the resolution, which was a companion to the biennial sessions resolution and provided for the governor to fill vacancies on the bench occurring between sessions of the general assembly.

THE CHILD LABOR BILL.

Mr. Webb, of Aiken, then called up the special order of the day, Senator Marshall's bill "to prohibit children under 12 years of age from working in the textile manufacturing establishments of this State, under conditions herein stated, and to provide punishment for violations of this act and other purposes."

Mr. R. B. A. Robinson moved to strike out the enacting words. Speeches in favor of the bill were made by Representatives, Webb, John McMaster, F. H. McMaster, Logan and Croft. Against the bill Representatives, Banks, Rucker, Ashley, Dorroh and Prince.

Mr. Banks, of Newberry, in opposing the bill said in part:

It is no argument that South Carolina should have this law because other States have it. South Carolina has always been unique, why should

she not be unique in this as well? This looks like paternalism. It is a blow at the roots of the tree of liberty. It is a blow at family government. Does not the parent know what is better for the child? Why should the legislature arrogate to itself the right to tell parents what to do? There may be some parents who drink up the money made by their children, but why put hardships on the many just to correct the few?

At the close of the debate Mr. Butler moved the previous question, which was carried.

The pending question was Col. Robinson's motion to strike out the enacting words. On this a viva voce vote was taken resulting as follows:

Yeas—Ashley, All, Austin, Banks, Brown, Bryan, Butler, Campbell, Carter, Coggeshall, Cooper, Dautzler, Dodd, Dominick, Dorroh, Durant, Estridge, Galluchat, Hollis, Humphrey, James, Johnson, O. L. Keels, Lyles, Mauldin, McCall, McGowan, Moffett, Morgan, Moses, Nesbitt, Nichols, Parker, W. H. Prince, Pyatt, Rankin, Robinson, C. E. Robinson, R. B. A., Rucker, Starkhouse, Seabrook, Thompson, Webb, Wells, Whaley, Williams, Wilson, Wingo and Woodward—55.

Nays—Hon. W. F. Stevenson, speaker, Bacot, Beaumgard, Bivens, Blease, Bolts, Brooks, Bostick, Croft, Crum, DeBrul, Dunbar, Efrid, Elder, Fox, Freeman, Gaston, Gonrdin, Gunter, Haile, Hardin, Hill, Hough, Izlar, Jarnigan, Johnson, W. J. Kinsey, Lide, Little, Logan, Mayson, McCraw, McLaughlin, McLeod, McMaster, F. H., McMaster, Jno., Mis-hoe, Morrison, Moss, Murchison, Parker, W. L., Patterson, Rainsford, Richards, Richardson, Sanders, Sinkler, Smith, J. B., Spears, Strouman, Tatum, Thomas, J. P. Jr., Thomas, W. J., Towill, Webb, West and Woods—57.

The vote on a similar bill last year was 62 to 32 against the bill. The vote of 57 to 55 today showed a large attendance and that the sentiment is not so rabid against the bill, to say the least of it.

The motion to "clinch" the vote recorded above was lost by a vote of 48 to 45.

Before any further action could be taken on the bill, the house by common consent adjourned as it was then 10 minutes after the hour for adjourning.

Wednesday's Session.

IN THE HOUSE.

February 5.—The house today indefinitely postponed the child labor bill by a vote of 54 to 52. A greater part of the day was consumed in the debate. The result was somewhat of a surprise in that a vote yesterday indicated that the bill would pass. Last year the house killed the bill by a vote of nearly two to one.

The rest of the day was spent in discussing the lost bond bill, which comes up every year.

IN THE SENATE.

February 5.—The senate this morning devoted considerably over an hour discussing Senator Ilderton's bill to fix the liability of railroad companies having a relief department.

After having discussed this one measure for over two hours it was finally passed by the deciding vote of the Lieutenant Governor, the vote on the floor being 18 to 18.

An amendment was adopted allowing railroads to put in a counter claim for the amount they had paid to a beneficiary in case the jury should award him damages.

The code bill was ordered to a third reading.

New Sleeping Car Line to Charleston.

Southern Railway announces establishment of additional sleeping car line to Charleston, S. C., from Cincinnati, Chattanooga and Atlanta via Augusta, southbound leaving Cincinnati at 8:05 p. m., Chattanooga at 6:45 a. m., Atlanta 3:10 p. m., Augusta 11:30 p. m., arriving in Charleston at 7 a. m. Returning, leave Charleston at 11 p. m., arrive at Augusta at 7:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:45 p. m., Chattanooga 9:50 p. m., Cincinnati 8:10 a. m.

On this sleeping car line will be handled Pullman sleeping cars, and this completes the excellent service afforded by the Southern Railway and its connections to Charleston on account of the exposition.

NARROW ESCAPE OF PASSENGER TRAIN

SALUDA RIVER COVERS SOUTHERN RAILWAY TRACK.

Train Loosened Under Water—Engine Attempted to Bring Train Across, But Stopped Just in Time. Damage Now Being Repaired.

[Special to The State.]

Ninety-Six, Feb. 3.—Travel on the Columbia and Greenville road has been interrupted today on account of high water on Saluda river between Dyson's and Chappells, the rains of Saturday night being very heavy in this section and Saluda river has been higher than for several years. The railroad bridge over Saluda is free from water but the track for several hundred yards just east of the river is submerged to a depth of six inches to two feet. The passenger train from Greenville last night was unable to cross and was sent back by way of Greenville and Spartanburg, reaching Columbia about 10 o'clock this morning. The early train from Columbia crossed safely this morning though the track was covered with water. The water ran into the fire box and extinguished the fire but the engine had on sufficient steam to bring the train through to dry land where the fires were kindled and the train proceeded.

This morning's train from Greenville for Columbia was not so fortunate, it reached the submerged track about 1 o'clock this afternoon. Engineer Nicely proceeded with his engine and train some distance on to the water covered track; when he decided that things did not look exactly right and backed out. A lever car belonging to the section crew was then brought into use and an inspection party sent into the water. It was found that a small trestle about 90 feet in length had partly dislodged and was half floating in the water.

The water came up over the floor of lever car as it reached the trestle. But for Engineer Nicely's caution the train would have been wrecked. After the train passed over this morning the trestle evidently became dislodged. The train was then backed to Ninety-Six and has been waiting here ever since. The officials think the quickest way for the train to reach Columbia would be to wait here till the water subsides rather than go around by Greenville and Spartanburg. The passenger train which left Columbia at 11 o'clock has been standing all day at Chappells, just east of the river. Finally, about 7 o'clock this evening, it was thought safe for trains to travel the floating trestle having been secured and the train from Chappells proceeded on here crossing the submerged track in safety. At 7:45 p. m. the train from Greenville proceeded towards Columbia.

PASSENGERS EXPERIENCE.

The train from Greenville due in Columbia at 2:40 yesterday afternoon did not reach the city until 12:20 this morning. Passengers who came in on it had an exciting story to tell—a story of an experience which they claimed was full of excitement and danger and an experience which they did not wish to repeat.

As stated in the foregoing dispatch, the train was delayed by the high water in Saluda river, and after going back to Ninety-Six, did not leave that place until nearly 8 o'clock last night. It was after leaving Ninety-Six that their exciting experience began.

THE FLOATING TRESTLE.

The railroad people give a simple though strange explanation of the trestle which was partly floating in the water. According to their story, on the upper side of the trestle the mudsills were buried in the earth, while on the lower side they were simply resting on the surface. When the water rose over the surface of the track there was nothing to hold the lower side of the trestle down and it floated. While the upper side remained fast. This gave the surface of the trestle an angle of nearly 30 degrees.

An expert bridge builder went to the scene on the midday train, and

after making an examination gave as his opinion that the bridge was not badly damaged and could be easily righted by weighting it. The west bound train, which had been held up at Chappells, picked up an empty freight car and, placing it in front of the engine, proceeded slowly in that manner. Sure enough the weight of the empty box car forced the floating trestle back into position and the engine and passenger cars passed over in safety.

DARK AND TERRIFYING.

When the west bound train reached Ninety-Six the east bound train was given permission to proceed with caution toward Columbia.

An empty car was placed in front of the engine as was done with the west bound train, and the train started. The night was a cloudless one, but there was no moon and there were but few stars shining. The box car in front of the engine shut out the rays of the headlight. The train slowly made its way through the darkness, and when the submerged track was reached the engineer literally felt his way. The track was covered with water for probably more than three miles in all, at places not more than two or three inches in depth, and at others the water would touch the lower steps of the passenger coaches. The train was more than an hour passing through the dangerous part of the swamps, the speed for the most part being literally that of "a snail's pace." Most of the passengers stood on the platforms of the coaches, expecting every moment to see the box car go crashing into some sunken trestle or washout piece of track, but finally terra firma was reached and all were assured by the lively increased speed that the danger had been passed. The train proceeded on its way and the remainder of the trip into Columbia was made without accident or incident.

This river was falling last night and it was thought that by today trains could pass without delay.

O'Neal Dies.

Mr. Editor: A fellow can't sleep very soundly when Chips and Featherput put their heads together and kick with their heels and paw with their hands and spin around until they look like a mighty wheel having spokes without a rim. So Mr. Editor since they won't let us sleep any longer we have decided to put our head to the center with them, fling out our heels and sizzle and sing and scratch in the great whirl-a-go-round.

Mrs. Sallie Long fell one day last week and came near being seriously hurt. Her arm is thought to have been dislocated by the fall.

Mr. Cohen Shealy spent a night last week with his brother Mr. Pat. W. Shealy.

It is feared that the oats crop in this section has been seriously damaged.

Our school teacher informs us that his school is flourishing. The undersigned has known Tom as long as he has known himself and we know that he never brags on anything, so if you want to know more of how the school is progressing you are welcome to come and see for yourself.

Mr. Will Cromer, the tax assessor, was in our community last Monday.

A cowcatcher is the front part of a railroad engine and a calfcatcher is a young man whose "peach" lives in Saluda county.

The young folks of our community had a social gathering at Mr. Billy Derrick's last Saturday night. The Misses Fulmer, of Saluda county, spent the night there.

In looking over the Lutheran Visitor of last week we noticed the following: "A young woman who is very popular in social life was asked why she did not marry. Her answer will furnish young fellows who are forming habits something to think about. Here it is: 'I have considerable money of my own; I have a parrot that swears; a monkey that chews, and a stove that smokes; so you see I am not very badly in need of a husband.' All that the undersigned has to say is, that such a preference on the part of the young lady shows mighty poor taste. Of course the presumption is that she taught the parrot to swear and the monkey to chew; and granting that she has taste and judgment enough to choose a decent husband, it probably wouldn't be two weeks before she'd have him capering around like a dirty little monkey, swearing like a parrot, and chewing and smoking his poor life away. May the undersigned never fall into the clutches of a woman who can bestow her affections on a parrot and care a monkey." JOSH TRUMP.

January 29, 1902.